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Petersburg, April 1-12.

HIS Czarish Majesty continues still here, but is is in a readiness to go to Revel, as soon as he receives Notice by a Courier from M. Jagusinski concerning the Squadron of Men of War which is equipping at that Place. The Muscovite Army in Livonia, and on those Frontiers is said to consist of about 36000 Men regular Troops, and may be augmented, if there be occasion to about 42000. Measures are likewise taken to prevent any Incursion of the Tartars into Muscovy, in case any Accident should happen to alter the good Intelligence with the Ottoman Port. A new Council of War is erecting here, whereof the Baron Levenwold is to be made President.

Vienna, April 20. Yesterday we received Letters from Constantinople dated the 26th of last Month, which relate, that the Grand Signior with his Court went out of that City on the 17th and encamped with a Number of Troops under Tents; that on the 20th all the Ships which were ready being sent out of the Arsenal, the Captain Pashaw went on Board and hoisted his Admiral's Flag; that he waited for 12 Men of War and 4 Fireships, which 'twas reckoned would join him in 8 Days; and that he would then put to Sea. The Sultan with the Troops were to decamp at the same time and march towards Adrianople. 'Tis advised from Hungary, that the Turkish Aga, with a Retinue of 21 Persons, passed by Esseck on the 12th Instant; so that we expect him here in 3 or 4 Days, and the House where M. Matueof the Russian Minister resided, is fitting up for him.

Ratisbon, April 25. Mr. Whitworth, the British Minister here, having received a Letter from his Master to the Ministers of the Protestant States of the Empire, in Answer to one they had wrote to the King of Great Britain concerning their Grievances, he sent the same the 21st Instant by his Secretary, as is usual, to the Director of Saxony in order to have it communicated to the Protestant States. The French Plenipotentiary has taken a House here some time since, but is not expected till after the Count de Luc is got to Vienna. The Elector of Bavaria was to go this Day from Munich to Dachau, where he designs to spend a Fortnight or three Weeks in a kind of Retreat with a few of his Ministers, in order to look into the State of his Affairs, and to take his Measures for his future Administration. We have reports here, that Boats were getting together to lay Bridges over the Rhine near Rhinfeldt, as 'tis supposed for the Passage of the Swedish Troops from Deuxponts. General Roht has again wrote to the Dyet, earnestly desiring a speedy supply of Money to prevent the Ruin of the Fortifications of Kehl. It has been notified to the Director of Mentz by an Imperial Decree, that the King of Great Britain has made a Cession of his Vote at the Dyet, as Prince of Grubenhagen, to Duke Lewis Rudolph of Brunswick, whose Minister Monsieur Kramme, will soon be introduced into the College of Princes accordingly. The Prussian Minister has acquainted the Envoys of the Princes and States of the Empire at the Dyet, That the King of Sweden far from hearkening to any Propositions which the King of Prussia has caused to be made to him for an amicable Accommodation, appears to be the more resolutely bent upon War, and seems by his Preparations to act hostilely against his Prussian Majesty; that therefore the King his Master was in Prudence obliged to provide in the best manner against such Attempts; that however, his Majesty to give Proofs of his Moderation had determined to wait till the Beginning of May before he orders his Army to March and see whether his Swedish Majesty will in the mean time come to reasonable Terms; but that afterwards his Majesty will take all proper Measures for preventing the Northern War's spreading into Germany, hoping to be assisted by the other Princes of the Empire in so necessary and laudable an Undertaking.

Berlin, April 27. For some Days past the King had held frequent Councils with his Ministers, about the Affairs of the North, and for providing every thing requisite for the Campaign; the Troops were all ordered to march to the Rendezvous assigned them; besides the Field-Artillery, 80 Pieces of heavy Cannon and Mortars, with Woollsacks and other Materials of use in making a Siege, were directed to be sent to Stetin; and the King had fixed a Day for his Departure towards the Camp marked out near that Place; yet we were not without Hopes that the King of Sweden might have been prevailed upon to prevent Extremities, by accepting some reasonable Terms of Accomodation: But an End is put to those Hopes, for on the 25th the Court received Advice, that the Swedish General Ducker with 3000 Men having been landed from the Squadron commanded by Admiral Hencke on the Island of Usedom the 22d Instant, attacked Sword in Hand and carried the Penemunder-Fort, making Prisoners about 200 Prussians who were in it, after the Loss of some Men on both Sides. Hereupon it was immediately signified by the King's Order to the Swedish Minister Friesendorf and his Secretary here, that within 4 Hours they should leave this Place, and depart his Majesty's Territories within 15 Hours more, two Officers being appointed to see this Order performed, and they are gone accordingly. Count Flemming, Minister of his Polish Majesty, is set out for Lubben, where 8000 Saxons are arrived, to give Orders ('tis said) for their joyning the Prussian Army. To Day the King goes to Charlottenburg, and will proceed from thence to the Camp near Stetin, where the Army will be formed by the 1st of May.

Hamburg, April 30. The Swedes have made a Descent on the Island of Usedom, and possessed themselves of the Fort of Penemunder; and some Advices say they had the like Design upon Wollin; both which they assert are not included in the Treaty of Sequestration by which Stetin was put into the Hands of the King of Prussia; and if their Intention is to march towards Poland, both are of necessary Use to them. Some Days ago the Danes intercepted the Stralsund-Post, and found several Letters from the Swedish Ministers; which we are assured contain among other things, that a Hessian Lieutenant Collonel was arrived at Stralsund from Paris, with the Treaty of Subsidies to be furnished by France towards maintaining the Hessian Troops agreed to be taken into the King of Sweden's Service; which Treaty having been immediately ratified by that King, was dispatched back to the Court of France by the same Lieutenant Collonel, the 15th of May being fixed for his Swedish Majesty's beginning to receive those Subsidies. The private Letters taken in the said intercepted Mail, do generally represent Pomerania to be in a very deplorable Condition, the People in some Parts of that Country perishing by Famine and by Mortality. On the 23d Instant about Noon, the Danish Vice-Admiral Gabel with his Squadron of 10 Ships, attacked the Swedish Squadron of 8 Ships commanded by Rear-Admiral Count Wachtmeister, betwixt Laland and Femern; and after a vigorous Resistance he entirely defeated the Swedes, took one Man of War, burnt another, and drove the rest aground on the

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